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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/024,814	12/18/2001	David L. Graumann	884.603US1	6114
8791	7590 04/19/2006	EXAMINER		INER
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD			GRIER, LAURA A	
SEVENTH I			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
LOS ANGE	LES, CA 90025-1030		2615	
			DATE MAIL ED: 04/19/2004	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/024,814	GRAUMANN, DAVID L.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Laura A. Grier	2615				
	The MAILING DATE of this communication ap		<u> </u>				
Period for		,	•				
WHICH - Extens after S - If NO p - Failure Any re	PRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL HEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D ions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 X (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute ply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	NATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠ F	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 N</u>	March 2006.					
, <u> </u>		s action is non-final.					
3)□ \$	•						
C	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositio	on of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2,4-8 and 10-25</u> is/are pending in the application.							
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
	5) Claim(s) <u>23-25</u> is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ (·						
7) 🗌 (· _ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
8) 🗌 (Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.					
Applicatio	n Papers						
9)□ ⊤	he specification is objected to by the Examine	er					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.							
-	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
F	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correc	tion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11)□ T	he oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority ur	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
·	cknowledgment is made of a claim for foreigr] All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a))-(d) or (f).				
1	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
0.2	application from the International Burea	` ''					
* Se	ee the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	d.				
Attachment(:	5)						
	of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)				
3) 🛛 Informa	of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) ation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)		ate atent Application (PTO-152)				
raperi	No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/15/05</u> .	6)					

DETAILED ACTION

1. The indicated allowability of claims 2-7, and 9 is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1, 8 and 10-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rung, U. S. Patent 6526147.

Regarding claim 1, Rung discloses a microphone array with high directivity. Rung discloses a housing (10), wherein the microphone has visual indication function, which is visible through an opening (12) via a light source (11), and obviously indicates that the opening is only visible to a speaker when the speaker's mouth is within a sensitivity region of a microphone in respect the position or angle of the microphone (col. 6, lines 5-27 and col. 8, lines 19-32), which reads on an enclosure, a light-emitting device, therein as claimed. However, Rung fails to disclose the walls of the enclosure being coated to absorb light. The examiner takes official notice that light absorbing materials and/or films used in microphones were well known in the art. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Rung by implementing a light absorbing material or film for the purpose limiting the visibility of the lights reflection.

Regarding claim 2, Rung discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Rung fails to disclose the sides of the cavity are sloped. With the angle projection (see figure 6) of the light, it would have been it obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Rung by implementing the sides of the cavity as being sloped for the purpose of the optimizing the projection of the light the speaker.

Regarding claim 4, Rung discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). Figure 6 discloses the opening being asymmetrical.

Regarding claim 5, Rung discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). Figure 6 discloses the enclosure being cylindrical.

Regarding claim 6, Rung discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 5). However, Rung fails to disclose the light emitting device located at the bottom of the inside of the enclosure. Positioning a light emitting device in various locations was well known in the art. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Rung by position the light emitting device at the bottom of the enclosure for the purpose of optimally projection of the light as desired.

Regarding claim 7, Rung discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 6). Figure 6 discloses the enclosure having an opening at the top.

Regarding claim 8, and 10-11, Rung discloses a microphone array with high directivity.

Rung discloses a housing (10), wherein the microphone has visual indication function, which is visible through an opening (12) via a light source (11), wherein with the light being positioned in a recess of the housing constitutes as a cover over the light; wherein it is obvious that the opening is only visible to a speaker when the speaker's mouth is within a sensitivity region of a

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microphone in respect the position or angle of the microphone (col. 6, lines 5-27, and col. 8, lines 19-32), which reads on an enclosure, a light-emitting device, therein as claimed. However, Rung fails to disclose the sides of the cavity are sloped. With the angle projection (see figure 6) of the light, it would have been it obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Rung by implementing the sides of the cavity as being sloped for the purpose of the optimizing the projection of the light the speaker.

Regarding claims 12-13, Rung discloses a microphone array with high directivity. Rung discloses a microphone array (claim 13), a housing (10), wherein the microphone has visual indication function, which is visible through an opening (12) via a light source (11), wherein it is obvious that the opening is only visible to a speaker when the speaker's mouth is within a sensitivity region of a microphone in respect the position or angle of the microphone (col. 6, lines 5-27 and col. 8, lines 19-32), which reads on a microphone, a light-emitting device, therein as claimed. However, Rung fails to disclose a plug with an enclosure and coupling thereto a microphone. A microphone having a various types of plug with a light emitting device coupled in the plug are common features of a microphone. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at time the invention was made to modify the invention of Rung by implementing a plug with a light-emitting device coupled to a microphone for the purpose of enhancing the function of the a microphone apparatus to provide comfort to the user.

Regarding claim 14, Rung discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 12). However, Rung fail to disclose a time delay estimation. The examiner takes official notice time delay estimation was well known. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of rung by incorporating

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time delay estimation for the purpose of adequately determining the time need to effectively process a plurality of microphones, wherein the arrival time of signal to each microphone differs.

Regarding claims 15-22, Rung discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 12). Rung fails to disclose the plurality of applications and/or devices in which the microphone for input, as claimed. The examiner takes official notice that such microphone applications were well known in the art. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of AAPA and Mills by incorporating such various microphone applications and/or multimedia type devices with microphones for the purpose implementing various and diverse convenient ways of using the microphone for communication purposes.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 23-25 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2, and 4-22 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The applicant did not provide any argument against the art rejection. The applicant provided remarks regarding previously objected to subject matter. However, upon further search and consideration, an art rejection of claims 1-2, and 4-22 is provided in respect to the claimed invention.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laura A. Grier whose telephone number is (571) 272-7518. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian Chin can be reached on (571) 272-7848. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2615
April 13, 2006

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